JE MAINTIENDRAI.

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX. ZATURDAG den 25sten AUGUSTUS, 1821. N. 34.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

CIRCUS.

MET HOOGERE TOESTEMMING.

Don Tomas Casañas

Heeft de eer om aan dit geëerde Publiek aante kondigen, dat men op Zondag den 26sten Augustus, verrichten zal, voor zyne

BENEFICE,

De Deur zal geopend worden ten 4 uren, en de verrichtingen zullen beginnen ten 5 uren precies.

De Algemeene Intrede..... 6 Schellingen
De Zitplaatsen................... 6 dito.

De Nommers der Zitplaatsen zullen afgegeven worden op Zondag voormiddag.

CIRCO.

CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.

Don Tomas Casañas

Tiene el honor de anunciar a este Ilustrado Publico que el Domingo, 26 de Agosto, ejecutara a su

BENEFICIO,

Se Abrira la Puerta a las 4, y la Funcion empezara á las 5 en punto.

Entrada General......6 Reales del Pays
Asientos.................. 6 do. do.

Los Asientos se despecharan el Domingo por la Mañana.

Verkoop van Wynen.

DE ondergeteekende maakt bekend, dat hy voorzien is met de volgende wynen:

Fransche of Bremer Wyn by het vat inhoudende ruim 70 Bottels - - - $ 20 0
Dezelfde Wyn in Bottels, - het doozyn 5 0
Muscaat Wyn - do. - - - do. - - 6 0
Oude Madera - do. - - - do. - - 12 0
Mindere zoort Madera - - - do. - - 8 0
do. of Vino de Lucca - - do. - - 8 0
Deeze zelfde Wyn in steenen pullen, inhoudende 18 Bottels - - - - - - - 9 0
Rynsche Wyn- - - - - - - het doozyn 12 0
By de kast inhoud. 24 Bottels - - - - 20 0
Roode Wyn - - - - - - - het doozyn 3 0
Zeer goede Port Wyn - - do. - - 8 0
Bier - - - - - - - - - - - do. - - 2 0
Cognac Brande Wyn - - de gallon 3 0
Spaansche dito - - - - - - do. - - 2 0
Oude Rum - - - - - - - - do. - - 2 0
En ook Groene Thee - - het pond 2 0

Zyne vrienden en begunstigers zullen het hem niet kwalyk duiden, dat hy geen Wyn aflevert, bevoorens hy eerst de ledige Bottels ontvangt.

A. W. HELLMUND.

Curaçao den 25sten Augustus 1821.

Vinos de Venta.

EL abajo firmado hace saber al Publico, que se halla con los siguientes Vinos de Venta.

Vino de Bremen ó Francesa, en Barriles de 70 Botellas, - - - - - - - - $ 20 0
Id. - - - - id. - - - por dozena 5 0
Id. Moscatel - - - - - - - - id. - 6 0
Id. Madeira, superior - - - - id. - 12 0
Id. - id. de segunda - - - - id. - 8 0
Id. de Lucca - - - - - - - - id. - 8 0
Id. - id. in botijuelas de 18 botellas 9 0
Id. del Rin - - - - - - por dozena 12 0
Id. - Id. en caxas de 24 botellas, por caxa - - - - - - - - - - - - 20 0
Id. Tinto - - - - - - por dozena 3 0
Id. de Oporto - - - - - - - - id. - 8 0
Cerveza - - - - - - - - - id. - 2 0
Cognac - - - - - - - - por gallon 3 0
Aguardiente de España - - - id. - 2 0
Romo Viejo - - - - - - - - id. - 2 0
Thé superior - - - - - - - por libra 2 0

Los amigos y los que gustan favorecerle no se graviaran de que no seran entrégado los Licores encima antes de ser delivrada las botellas vacias.

A. W. HELLMUND.

Curazao 15 de Agosto de 1821.

August 21, 1821.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

THE BRIG
DOVE,
D. HOWLAND, Master.

Will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

Kegs of ANCHOVIES,
Do. DUTCH HERRINGS,
Cases of PERUVIAN BARK in powder, of about 25lbs. each.

J. C. MEYER.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 24sten Augustus 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 20, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 17den Augustus 1821.

GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contrarolleur der Financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezes en onderhoorige eilanden, enz. enz. enz. by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van 3200 Pezos van Achtten, voor Militaire tractementen en soldyen over de maend Augustus te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 'sGravenhage, alle op twee maanden na zigt.

De betaling voor de te verkoopene Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helft in zilver of-klein geld, en de andere in bewyzen van enkelde Johannissen.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden af, tot uiterlyk op den 1sten der volgende maand September voor 12 ure, terwyl het antwoord op dezelve den 3den daaraanvolgende zal gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. der Fin. voornoemd,
NUBOER.

Den 17den Augustus 1821.

DE ondergeteekende die door de Edele Heeren gemagtigden tot vereffenen der zaken van de Kompagnieschap van JUTTING & REUTNER, waaronder begrepen zyn de onafgedane zaken van den gewezenen Drankwinkel van wylen J. C. SCHOLTZ, reeds zedert de maand Maart ll. is gelast geworden de Debiteuren van dezelve door regtsmiddelen tot de betaling te doen constrengeren, heeft echter uit consideratie door zachte middelen buiten regtsplegingen de betaling trachten te erlangen, dan op nieuw ten serieuste aangezegd zynde om geen langer uitstel te verlenen; zoo is het dat hy by deze de gemelde Debiteuren prevenieert dat ten zy de betaling van het door hen verschuldigde binnen acht dagen van heden af geschiede, hy (hoe ongaarne ook) genoodzaakt zal zyn, zonder aanzien van personen, geregtelyke poursuites, in zyne betrekking als Procureur, tegen hen te moeten entameren.

M. RICARDO, Procureur.

Den 10den Augustus 1821.

DE ondergeteekende dit het oogmerk hebbende, waarschynlyk dit Eiland te verlaten, maakt bekend dat, niet tegenstaande de uitgebreide handel zaken die hy weleer met Europa en de naburige plaatzen gevoerd heeft, als Koopman, Eigenaar van Vaartuigen, Assuradeur, &c. en niet tegenstaande de ernstig ommekeer des fortuins die hy ondervonden heeft, en die hem tot zynen tegenwoordigen stand als Gezworene Makelaar heeft gebragt, *hy aan niemand iets schuldig is.*

DAVID COHEN HENRIQUEZ.

PUBLICATIE.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'-LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy, met opzigt tot de verzekering dat de belastingschuldigen door middel van zich als zeevarenden op de monsterrollen der vaartuigen te doen stellen, niet als zoodanig van dit eiland vertrekken zonder hunne verschuldigde belastingen te hebben voldaan, hebben noodig geoordeeld de navolgende bepaling te adopteren en vasttestelen, namelyk, dat nu en in het vervolg van geene monsterrollen der vaartuigen zal kunnen worden gebruik gemaakt, ten zy die monsterrollen vooraf ter visie op het Hoofd-Ontvangers kantoor dezes eilands zullen zyn gebragt, om aldaar het benoodigde visa te bekomen, daar dezelve zonder dat, niet als geldig en voldoende zullen worden beschouwd.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 11den Augustus 1821, het achste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,
(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willem-Stad dato ut supra.
(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

BATAVIA.

Den 4den December.—De regering heeft onlangs berigten van den luitenant kolonel Keer, kommandant van het eiland van Banca, ontvangen, meldende dat zyne expeditie, bestemd om de zeeroovers te vernielen, welke zich, te zamen met eenige der inwoners van Palembang, in het oostelyke gedeelte van dat eiland gevestigd hadden, voorspoedig geweest is. Luitenant kolonel Keer ontving by deze gelegenheid veelvuldige bewyzen van getrouwheid, zoo wel van de Chinesen als van de andere inwoners, en hy werd in zyne onderneming ondersteund door Pradjar Akil, zoo wel met booten als met menschen. Het voornaamste voorwerp van den kommandant was, om zich meester te maken van de sterkte van den oproerigen Raden Kling, aan wien de regering van het geheele eiland gegeven was door den sultan van Palembang, dewelke voorzien was met kannonnen, donderbussen en andere vuurwapenen.

Na eenen zeer moeyelyken togt bereikte kolonel Keer de sterkte op den negenden van October, met omtrent 160 mannen, van welke 50 Europeanen waren, en nam dezelve stormenderhand in. Het garnisoen, bestaande uit 300 mannen, werd voor het grootste gedeelte door het zwaard omgebragt. De rebel Raden Kling en verscheidene voornaamste hoofden der opstandelingen, werden onder de dooden gevonden. Men nam vyf yzeren kanonnen, twee donderbussen, eenige musketten en eene groote menigte van wapens der inboorlingen. Ons verlies bestaat in vyf dooden en tien gekwetsten, onder de laatste zyn, kapitein Van der Wyk en luitenant De Truy. De yver van den eersten wordt ten hoogste geroemd door den luitenant kolonel.

De kommandant schryft tot het besluit van Torbaoly, op den 24sten October, dat hy zich daar versterkt heeft, door de plaats in eenen goeden staat van weerstand te brengen. Op het verhaal van het lot van Randen Kling werd de Batirganing verlaten door de megste zyner lieden in het bosch, en het overschot vlugtte; de Palembangers en andere vreemdelingen hebben het eiland met hunne vrouwen verlaten. Banca is bevredigd tot binnen twintig mylen van Muntak; en het is te hopen, dat dezelfde rust zich kortelyk zal uitstrekken over het overige van het eiland.

Den 23sten Augustus, 1821.

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DE ondergeteekenden, in kwaliteit als Speciale Gemagtigden van Mordechay van R. A. Correa, zullen op aanstaande Maandag den 27sten dezer, ter Weeskamer alhier de Plantagie, de Vergenoeging (of door de wandeling Jan Jon Bloed) genaamd, op zeer voordeelige conditie, by publieke opveylinge, verkoopen.

G. DUYCKINCK.
G. VOS J. z.

Den 23sten Augustus, 1821.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DE ondergeteekenden, in kwaliteit als Speciale Gemagtigden van Mordechay van R. A. Correa, zullen op aanstaande Maandag den 27sten dezer, ter Weeskamer alhier, de Plantagie Veedenberg (of door de wandeling Kaas Kora) genaamd, benevens eenige Slaven, &c. by publieke opveylinge, verkopen.

MORDECHAY H SENIOR,
MOIZE CARDOZE, en
JOSIAS DOVALE.

CURACAO.

Op verleden Maandag vertrok Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur, kapitein De Quartel, naar Puerto Cabello, met verscheidene vaartuigen onder derzelver konvooi naar die haven.

Sedert onze laatste hebben wy St. Thomas nieuwspapieren tot den 17den dezer ontvangen, waaruit wy eene proclamatie van generaal Bolivar aan de inwoners van de provintie van Caracas, by zyne intrede binnen die hoofdstad, uitgetrokken hebben.

In het begin van deze week kwam hier een vaartuig van Puerto Cabello aan, maar wy hebben niet vernomen dat hetzelve eenig belangryk nieuws medegebragt heeft. Men heeft gemeld dat eene krygsmagt van 1000 man in drie divisien van Puerto Cabello vertrokken is, om Valencia aan te vallen. De berigten van Coro behelzen dat die plaats wederom veranderd, en thans in het bezit der Columbianen is. Echter hebben wy geene naauwkeurige byzonderheden hiervan ontvangen.

Gisteren werdt de verjaring van Zyner Majesteits geboortedag by het intreden van hoogstdeszelfs 50ste Jaar in deze Kolonie met elke betoning van de getrouwheid en eerbied gevierd welke de gelegenheid berekend was mede te brengen. Gedurende den dag werdt het geschut op drie verschillende tyden gelost: de eerste maal om acht uren des morgens, de tweede maal des middags, en de derde maal in den namiddag. Te tien uren kwamen de troepen het Garnisoen uitmakende in het Fort Amsterdam onder de wapenen om door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur in oogenschouw te worden genomen, en terstond na het eindigen dier plegtigheid hieldt Zyne Excellentie een Levee op het Gouvernements Huis om de gewoone gelukwenschingen te ontvangen, op het welke de Burgerlyke Ambtenaren, de Officieren van het Garnisoen, de Officieren van de Schuttery en Landstorm, en een aantal der voornaamste Ingezetenen en Kooplieden zich bevonden. Des avonds na dat het gezelschap was byeengekomen om deel te nemen aan het Bal en Soupé hetwelk Zyne Excellentie ter eere van den dag had gegeven, had er eene luisterryke vertoning van vuurwerken plaats op het water voor de Dans Zaal, hetwelk een glansryk en vermakkelyke uitwerking te weeg bragt. By het Soupé werdt de gezondheid van Zyne Majesteit en van de Koninklyke Familie onderscheidenlyk met veel geestdrift gedronken; na deweike er verscheidene andere loyale en sentimenteele toasten werden gegeven. Het Gezelschap keerde toen naar den Dans Zaal weder om den aangenamen dans, welke tot vroeg dezen morgen werdt aangehouden, te hervatten.

Z. E. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, ridder van het Bad, &c. &c. &c. gouverneur der eilanden Antigua, Montserrat, en Barbuda, heeft eene proclamatie laten afkondigen, gedagteekend den 26sten July, autoriseerende de invoer van Duigen, Balken, Planken, Ribben, Zingels, en alle soorten van houtwaren in de haven van Plymouth, op het eiland Monserrat, voor den tyd van drie maanden, van den dag der afkondiging af aan, mits zoodanige goederen altyd door Britsche onderdanen, in Engelsch gebouwde schepen toebehoorende aan Z. M.'s onderdanen, en met alle wettiglyke gezag voorzien, ingevoerd worden.

Eene belangryke overweging had plaats in het Huis der Gemeente op Vrydag den 1sten Juny, betrekkelyk het overbrengen van slaven uit Antigua naar Demerary.

De zaak is deze: Een heer genaamd Maxwell, bezat eene buitenplaats met name Richmond plantagie, op het eiland Antigua, welke voor vele achtereenvolgende jaren minder opgebragt heeft dan de onkosten derzelve bedroegen. Hy heeft aanzienlyke sommen moeten verschieten tot het onderhoud der slaven op dit buiten goed. en deze omstandigheid met de onvruchtbaarheid dier plaatse, waren de oorzaak dat deze heer de regering verzocht had een party slaven naar het vaste land te doen overbrengen; want het zoude voor hem onmogelyk geweest zyn 329 slaven te onderhouden, daar de waarde hiervan met hun werk niet konde opbrengen. Daarom wenscht hy dezelven naar Demerary overtebrengen, en als een gedeelte van het vaste land van Zuid Amerika, zoude het thans niet wettiglyk kunnen geschieden.

Op vele plaatsen kunnen de negers voor hun onderhoud niet werken: en indien zy verpligt zyn daar te blyven. *welke het ongmerk is der voornaamste opponenten van de tegenwoordige maalregel*, zoude het zeer nadeelig voor de meesten en ellendig voor de slaven zyn. Men beweerde, dat de wetten op Demerary overdreven streng op de slaven zyn. Er bestaat anders geen voorwendsel hier tegen. De bovengemelde slaven zyn gereed en wenschen naar Demerary te vertrekken, het geen beter zal zyn dan hen hier en daar te verkoopen.

GETROUWD—Op laatstleden Zondag door den Weleerwaarden Heer G. B. Bosch, De Heer T. P. Richardson met Mejufvrouw Anna Constantia, dochter van den Weled. Gestr. Heer H. W. De Quartel, kommandant van Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur.

ST. THOMAS.

Den 10den Augustus.—Wy hebben Caracas Couranten tot den 23sten der verledene maand ontvangen, uit deweike wy de volgende vertaling gemaakt hebben:—

Proclamatie van Z E. den President Verlosser, aan de Inwoners van de provintie van Caracas.

SIMON BOLIVAR, President Verlosser van de Republiek van Columbia, &c. &c. &c.

De onrusten welke gy ondervonden hebt door het volgen van de Spaansche wapens, hebben my aangedaan. Uw vlugten en het verlaten van uwe eigendommen, konden slechts door een schielyke schrik voor de Columbiaansche of de Spaansche wapens geweest zyn.

Koningsgezinden!—Gy moet uw verlaten op het regiement van den oorlog, en op de mildere staatkunde dezer dagen. Koningsgezinden! keert naar uwe woningen terug.

Inwoners van Caracas!—Uwe emigratie is eene openlyke ergernis voor de Spaansche natie, welke gy denkt te vleyen. Uw vrees voor de wapens van den koning in zyne terug werking, is nu niet wel gegrond, want de Spaansche opperhoofden zyn de generaals La Torre en Correa, niet Boves en Morales. Caraskeinen! ik ken U als Patriotten, en gy hebt Caracas verlaten; maar kondet gy met goede trouw uit de armen van Columbia vlugten? Neen, neen, neen.

Inwoners van de provintie van Caracas!—Hoort naar geene vreemde gouvernementen; woont gerust in uwe eigene huizen; rekent op de verbetering van het Spaansche gouvernement, en ons naauwkeurig volbrengen van het traktaat welk wy te Truxillo besloten hebben.

Hoofd kwartier in San Carlos, den 3den July 1821.

BOLIVAR.

CHARLES SOUBLETTE, Generaal van de divisie der legers van Columbia, Vice-President van Venezuela, &c &c. &c.

Ingevolge der hoogere order van Z. E. de president verlosser der republiek, heb ik besloten en besluit het volgende:

1. De stad van Caracas zal de hoofdstad van het departement van Venezuela zyn.

2. Het hooge hof van justitie van het departement, de procureur generaal der republiek, de directeur generaal der financie, de chef van de generale staf van het departement, en de secretaris generaal van het vice presidentschap, zullen met allen mogelyken spoed verplaatst worden in de stad van Caracas, met alle hunne archieven, papieren dokumenten, behoorende aan hunne respective ambten.

3 Het admiraliteits hof op het eiland Margarita, zal met deszelfs archiven, naar de haven van La Guayra verplaatst worden.

4 De kommandant generaal van de provintie van Guayana en de directeur generaal der financie, zullen den noodzakelyken bystand voor de uitvoering van het 1ste artikel verlenen, en dat dit besluit bekend gemaakt zal worden aan hen en aan allen die het mogten aangaan.

Gegeven in het paleis van het vice presidentschap, in de stad van Caracas, 6den July 1821

C. SOUBLETTE.

SPAANSCH AMERIKA.

Er is thans te Madrid een belangryk voorstel in til, van den aard en voortgang van hetzelve, is er tot hiertoe weinig uitgelekt. Het is eene onderhandeling tusschen Spanje en die kolonien, welke deszelfs hooge gezag nog, voor een beter vorm van regering erkenden dan zy tot hiertoe ondervonden hebben. Wy voegen hierby het uittreksel eens briefs, gisteren van Madrid op dit onderwerp ontvangen, geschreven door een der afgezanten van de Spaansche Cortes, van Mexico, en welke het naauwkeurigste zoo wel als het jongste berigt dat men tot hiertoe ontvangen heeft over den voortgang in de onderhandeling gemaakt, behelst:

"*Madrid, 17den Mei.*—Ik heb U reeds berigt op het voorstel van den graaf Toreno, dat er eene byzondere commissie benoemd is, om maatregels voortestellen tot de beslissing des verschils tusschen Spanje en Amerika. In deze commissie heb ik het genoegen hier in deel te nemen, en ben niet zonder hoop om deszelfs oogmerken vervuld te zien. Er waren verscheidene zittingen der Amerikaansche afgezanten; en zy stemmen allen overeen, in de noodzakelykheid om onderscheidene wetgevende magten aan de over de Atlantische Zee gelegene dominen, behoudende de uitvoerende magt aan den koning, en makende de besturing van de justitie onafhankelyk. Wy hebben eene sterke party onder de afgezanten voor de provintiën van het moederland, welke ons hunnen bystand verleenen; maar zy eisschen dat de infanten van Spanje de regering der landen in questie zouden aanmatigen. Hetzelfde denkbeeld heerscht by de afgezanten van Mexico. Het gaat ook niet te ver met te zeggen, dat de koning en de ministers eenige maate onze zaak omhelsen.—De gene die het ambt van onder-koning gevoerd hebben, en andere bevelhebbers in Amerika, zyn geraadgepleegd geworden; en zy stemmen in de algemeene nuttigheid om onzen eisch toetestaan. Felice, de minister der overzeesche provintiën, heeft verscheidene mondgesprekken met den koning over het onderwerp gehad.—Gisteren gingen alle de ministers om met hem te onderhandelen: en wy hebben het genoegen de uitdrukking van s'konings opinie te vernemen, dat het tydstip aldaar is, wanneer de questie met gepastheid verhandeld kan worden.—Verledene nacht vergaderde de commissie voor de eerste maal. De ministers waren er tegenwoordig; en de zaak werd zoo belangryk geacht, dat byna de helfte der leden van de Cortes aldaar tegenwoordig waren, ofschoon, eene zitting van de vergadering toen gehouden werd. Na vele beraadslagingen, stemmen wy eendrachtiglyk, als de eerste basis, dat er in Amerika een wetgevende magt zouden zyn. Op heden avond zal de commissie derzelver zitting vervolgen, voor het onderzoek van de andere basis, waarin wy vertrouwen een gunstig uitslag te zullen ondervinden, schoon wy zekerlyk zwarigheden zullen hebben te ontmoeten."

Brussel, 29sten Mei.—Op den 25sten van deze maand, hebben de heeren Hope & Co. kennis aan de beurs van Amsterdam gegeven, dat zy by een expres van Madrid officieel berigt ontvangen hebben der beslissing van de Cortes, betrekkelyk de schulden aan Holland. 1ste, Dat Spanje de verschuldigde interest van den 11den September 1820 betalen zal. 2de, Dat van den 1sten January 1821 eene interest rekening zal geopend worden, te beginnen van dien tyd en zoo vervolgens. 3de, Dat het gouvernement aan de Cortes zoodra mogelyk, eene geschikte wyze zal voorstellen om de agterstallige interest te betalen, om tot eene geheele vereffening te geraken. Deze tyding veroorzaakte eene aangename gewaarwording op de beurs van Amsterdam.

TURKYE.

Men heeft in het hotel van de Russische gezantschap zeer belangryke tydingen ontvangen, Men zegt dat de keizers van Rusland en Oostenryk besloten hebben, verontwaardigd over de smaad aan de Grieken te Constantinopel gedaan, voornamelyk door den dood van den patriarch, maatregelen nemen zullen om te beletten dat zulke buitensporigheden niet meer plaats hebben. Volgens de bron waaruit wy dit verhaal vernomen hebben, kunnen wy aan deszelfs echtheid niet twyfelen. Men zegt dat Rusland de beschermer van alle Grieksche provintien zal worden, zoo als zy het reeds is van Wallachien en Moldavien. Wy vernemen ook dat eene ophouding van vyandelykheden tusschen de Grieken en Turken zal geëischt worden, met een verdrag dat de eersten van alle smaad en moord zullen beschermd worden. Er is een ander gevoelen dat men sterk op den afstand van Wallachia en Moldavien aan Rusland of Oostenryk dringt, ten einde de Grieken die niet onder de Turken willen blyven, eene schuilplaats te kunnen geven. De Divan zal verpligt zyn alle voorwaarden hoegenaamd toe te stemmen. Rusland heeft een leger van 100,000 man aan de grenzen van Turkye, welk door de Oostenrykers zal versterkt worden, en daar Turkye thans zoo zeer verzwakt is dat zy geen tegenstand kan bieden. Zoo zou dezen stryd de oogen van geheel Europa op deszelfs uitslag gevestigt worden.

Paris, 16den Juny.—De hertogin douariere van Orleans is dezen nacht na eene langdurige en kwellende ziekte overleden. Zy heeft eene inkomst van twee en een half millioen franken voor den hertog van Orleans nagelaten.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, capt. De Quartel, sailed on Monday for Puerto Cabello, with several vessels under her convoy for that port.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day, when he entered his 50th year, it was observed in this Colony with every demonstration of that loyalty and respect which the occasion was calculated to call forth. In the course of the day royal salutes were fired at three different times, the first in the morning, the second at noon, and the third in the afternoon. At ten o'clock the troops forming the Garrison were drawn up in Fort Amsterdam, for the purpose of being reviewed by His Excellency the Governor, and immediately after that ceremony had been gone through His Excellency held a Levee in the Government House, to receive the customary congratulations, which was attended by the Civil Officers, the Officers of the Garrison, the Officers of the Militia, and a number of the principal Inhabitants and Merchants. In the evening, after the company had assembled to participate in the Ball and supper given by His Excellency in honor of the day, a splendid display of Fire-Works was exhibited on the water in front of the Ball Room, which produced a very brilliant and pleasing effect. At supper the Health of His Majesty and the Royal Family were severally drank with much enthusiasm; after which several other loyal and sentimental toasts were given. The company then returned to the Ball Room to resume the merry dance, which was continued till an early hour this morning.

In the beginning of the week there was an arrival from Puerto Cabello, but we have not learnt that she brought any news of interest. It is stated that a force of 1000 men had marched in three divisions from Puerto Cabello to attack Valencia.

Accounts from Coro state that that place has once more changed hands, and is now in possession of the Columbians. No authentic particulars have, however, been received.

Since our last we have received St. Thomas papers to the 17th inst. from which we have extracted a proclamation of General Bolivar addressed to the Inhabitants of the Province of Caracas on his entering into that capital, calling on those who had emigrated to return to their homes. This document, with several other articles of interest will be found in our last page.

By the schooner Tom, arrived on Thursday evening from Philadelphia, we received papers to the 28th July, and have culled from them the articles of intelligence, both American and European, we deemed most interesting.

The United States troops took formal possession of the Floridas on the 10th July; and the same day the Spanish garrison was embarked at St. Augustine for the Havana.

His Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. Governor of the Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda, has issued a proclamation, dated the 26th July, authorising the importation into the Port of Plymouth, in the island of Montserrat, of Staves, Heading, Boards, Timber, Shingles, and Lumber of any sort, for the period of three months from the date of the proclamation; provided always, that such goods and commodities shall be imported by British subjects, in British built ships, owned by His majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law.

The Public Offices being shut yesterday in consequence of its being a Holyday, prevented us from receiving the Shipping List for insertion in this number.

An important discussion took place in the House of Commons on Friday the 1st of June, relative to removing slaves from Antigua to Demerary. The Bill brought before the House was of a private nature, and was apposed and lost. its principle appearing to be altogether discordant with the feelings of the House. This is a subject of the deepest importance to all in the West Indies and those connected with these possessions, and will be attended with the most disastrous consequence.

The facts of the case were, that a gentleman of the name of Maxwell, possessed an estate called Richmond Plantation, in the island of Antigua, which had failed to produce for many years past sufficient to pay the expenses of cultivating it. He had paid for many years vast large sums of money out of his pocket for the maintenance of the slaves on the estate, and that circumstance, joined with the unproductiveness of the estate from natural causes, was the ground of this gent.'s asking a dispensation from the law which forbid him to transport a gang of slaves in a body from an island to a continent. From the care he had taken of his slaves their number greatly increased; and as a proof of the humanity of this gent. not a negro had been imported into the island for the last 60 years; and it would be impossible for him to go on supporting 329 slaves, whose work did not produce the value of their keep. They had been in the possession of his family and himself for a long series of years, and it would be a most cruel and painful thing to separate them by selling them for the use of other islands. His wish, therefore, was to be allowed to remove them all as one family to Demerara, which being part of the continent of South Americh, could not now legally be done.

In several islands there are properties, where the labour of the negroes is not sufficient to produce them clothes and food; and, if they are to be bound down to these places, *which is the object of the principal opponents of the present measure*, it must be attended with ruin to the master and misery to the slave. It is argued, that the laws of Demerara are more oppressive and harsh than those in the Islands, particularly Antigua. Then reform those laws. No objection can otherwise exist; for, in point of food and labour, there is no comparison in the advantages which Demerara enjoys over the Leeward Islands The latter is much lighter, and the former more abundant and better suited to the negro constitution, than imported provisions, which they are forced to have recourse to in Antigua. The slaves in question are ready and anxious to go to Demerara, and it is surely better that 329 persons, we may say one family, should be kept together, under the same master, than be sold in parties, and scattered over Antigua and the neighbouring islands.

Mr. Editor,

SIR—In your Gazette of the 1st of June, you was pleased to notice the death of my late husband, Lieut. John Scates of H. B. M. army, but you omitted to mention that he left a widow and four children to lament his loss; and to support themselves from an Estate encumbered with a heavy mortgage. By noticing the above in your next publication, you will oblige, Sir, your Obedient Servant,

MARIA S. SCATES, Widow.

Curaçao August 21, 1821.

MARRIED—On Sunday last, by the Rev. G. B. Bosch, T. P. Richardson, Esq. to Miss Anna Constantia, daughter of H. W. De Quartel, Esq. commander of His Majesty's brig Mercury.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

July 12.

The Floridas.—Our correspondent at Savannah, under date the 1st instant, writes as follows:—We learn by the schr. Resolution, from St, Augustine, that the Spanish authorities were busily engaged in shipping for the Havana the cannon and munitions of war belonging to the Spanish government there; and that the surrender would not be made until the 10th of July, or after. Captain M'Gilvry passed the transport ship Meteor, with troops on board, on her return to St. Augustine, from Cumberland.

July 26.—A letter from Philadelphia, assures us, it is highly probable that lord Cochrane is by this date at Panama, destined to Acapulco, to co operate with the patriots who possess nearly the whole kingdom of Mexico.

The question of independence of S. America has been before the Cortes; and what ought to excite reflections of a serious nature, it is said, and with great probability it is true, that the independence of the South American states, is patronized by the influence and recommendations of Great Britain, whose public representative at Madrid has offered to guarantee South America against the interference of all other nations What this guarantee amounts to or intends we do not precisely apprehend. Whether it is against the holy alliance, which would be absurd enough, but not too absurd for the occasion; or whether it was intented to guarantee against the United States, we cannot guess. As to the holy alliance, the South Americans had no more cause to fear them than the people in the planet Uranus. The state of affairs in Mexico appears not to have been known at Madrid in May, and it is probable that the *guarantee* meant Mexico, upon which England has an eye that never tires.

Prospect of the Acknowledgement of the Independence of South America.

A question of an interesting nature, is said to be at present being agitated in Madrid, of the nature and progress of which but little has hitherto transpired It is a negotiation between Spain and those colonies which still acknowledge her supremacy, for a better form of government than they have hitherto enjoyed. We subjoin an extract from a letter, received from Madrid, on this subject, written by one of the deputies to the Spanish Cortes from Mexico, and which contains the most correct as well as the most recent information that has been hitherto received of the progress made in the negotiation:—

"*Madrid, May 17.*—I have already informed you that, on the motion of count Toreno, a special commission has been named, to propose the means of terminating the difference between Spain and America. In this commission I have the pleasure of bearing a part, and am not without hope of seeing its objects fulfilled. There have been several private meetings of the American deputies; and all agree in the necessity of according distinct legislatures to the trans Atlantic dominions, reserving the executive power to the king, and rendering the administration of justice independent. We have a strong party among the deputies for the home provinces, who give us their support; but they require that the Infantas of Spain should assume the regency of the countries in question. A similar idea is entertained by the Mexican deputies. It is not going too far also to say that the king and the ministers in some degree espouse our cause. Those who have held the high office of vice roy, and other commands in America, have been consulted; and they accord in the general expediency of granting our claim. Felice, the minister for the Ultramarine provinces, has had several interviews with the king on the subject. Yesterday all the ministers went up to communicate with him; and we have the satisfaction of learning the expression of the king's opinion, that the time is arrived when the question may with propriety be entertained. Last night the commission assembled for the first time. The ministers were present; and so important was the affair considered, that nearly half the members of the Cortes, attended, although a sitting of that assembly was then being held. After much debate we voted unanimously, as the first basis, that there should be legislative bodies in America To night the commission will continue its sittings for the discussion of the other bases, in wh ch we trust to experience a favorable result, though we shall certainly have difficulties to encounter."

"*Madrid, May 24.*—The affair which now absorbs the attention of the public is the project of the emancipation of America, of which I spoke to you in my last letter.—As one of the bases of the plan would be the establishment of the two Infantas in the two American Continents, it was necessary previously to ascertain the inclinations of these princes and of the king. All three, at first manifested great repugnance to a seperation, but they finally yielded to the representations made them as to the national advantages of the measure. But other difficulties present themselves, which do not promise so easy a solution The deputies of the Antiles, and still more particularly those of the Isle of Cuba, have declared that they would never consent to be dependent on the continents of America, and that they would, without delay, proclaim their independence as soon as any measure should be taken which might loosen the bonds which connect these continents with the mother country. The Cortes have appointed a committee to examine the project, composed of American and Spanish deputies. It has only yet had one sitting, which has been extremely stormy. It is impossible to foresee what will be the result of so important and complicated an affair.

A fact most remarkable, and it may be said marvellous, is that the *consulado* of Cadiz, and two other corporations of that city, have addressed memorials to the Cortes, virtually recommending the acknowledgement of South American independence. No circumstance could more decidedly manifest the opinions which prevail in Spain on this head, than such a recommendation by those bodies. It was in Cadiz that the wealth of South America centered —the members of the consulado were in virtue of their office, members of the commission called Junta de Remplazos, which had the direction and charge of the shipping of the armies and warlike stores, which have been sent to South America since the revolution commenced.—Those memorials unreservedly declare, that all hope of conquering South America, is at an end; and they suggest, that to secure the commerce of South America to Spain, the independence should be acknowledged, and treaties entered into.

Extract of a private letter, dated Madrid, June 1.

"The negociation with our colonies takes a form which allows us to regard this affair as very far advanced. The following are the principal bases which have been fixed on:—

1—The continental possessions of Spain, in the new world, shall be divided into three sections, of which one is to be called the North and the other two the South.

2—The city of Mexico is mentioned as the chief place or capital, and the seat of government of the North section. The cities of Lima and of St. Fé de Bogota shall be the chief places of the government of the two South sections.

3—The Americans shall adopt the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy, except some modifications commanded by local interests.

4—Each section shall have its representative assembly (or Cortes), and the deputies shall all be natives of the country. Each section thus constituted forms a particular state, and shall be governed by its own laws.

5—The metropolis or mother country, shall reserve the right of sending into each section a delegated vice-roy, or president, who shall exercise the attributes of executive powers. It is agreed that the choice of those temporary delegates is not limited to any particular class of citizens. They may be chosen from the royal family.

6—These delegates are personally inviolable, as representing the chief of the state. They are not accountable but to his most catholic majesty and the Cortes of the mother country.

7—Four ministers are charged with the offices of secretaries of state in each section, under the presidency of the delegate or vice-roy.

8—The Americans shall furnish at the time a sum of fifty millions of francs as a mark of submission *(a titre de sou)*, and shall pay an annual sum of eight millions of francs to support the marine.

9—The American sections shall always be considered integral parts of the Spanish monarchy. The vessels leaving the ports of the European peninsula, and those from the ports of America, shall not be subject to any duty; they shall be considered as national vessels reciprocally on both sides," &c.

In addition to these articles, the Gazette de France gives one—stating, "That the natives of European Spain and America shall reciprocally enjoy the same advantages respectively —that they shall reciprocally enjoy civil rights, and they may be appointed to employments and public offices."

Madrid, June 4.—The decree of the Cortes is now promulgated, authorising the government to equip 5 ships of war, 4 frigates, 2 brigantines, 4 schooners, and the vessels necessary for the colonial correspondence, and to raise 3,500 men to form the crews.

London, June 29.—The accounts from Spain, via France, continue to represent the subjects of Ferdinand as in a state almost bordering on anarchy; and the London Courier, in the bitterness of its feelings towards liberal principles, echoes these reports by asserting, that "plots and counterplots, banishments, executions, assassinations, rapine and civil strife daily increase." This, no doubt, is the state of things which despotism would wish to see introduced into Spain; and it is only because the firm measures pursued by the Cortes have a contrary tendency, that the enemies of liberty decry the patriotic efforts of its friends, and libel a brave and gallant nation. The king and a few of his monkish advisers stand alone in their opposition to the public will, and appear to have done every thing in their power to prevent the convoking of the extraordinary Cortes. The convocation, however, will take place in spite of them, and thus pave the way to the utter extermination of every thing hostile to the liberty of the people.

Two French vessels have arrived at Marseilles from Smyrna, which had been boarded by Greek ships in search of Turkish property.—This act has given great offence to the French, and two line of battle ships and five frigates have been ordered to proceed from Toulon to the Archipelago. A Dutch squadron has sailed for the same destination.

ST. THOMAS.

August 10.—Caracas Gazettes to the 25th ult. have been received, from which we have made the following translations :—

Proclamation of H. E. the President-Libertador to the Inhabitants of the province of Caracas.

SIMON BOLIVAR, President Libertador of the Republic of Columbia, &c. &c. &c.

The troubles you have just experienced by the general emigration following the Spanish arms, has filled me with affliction. Your flying, and the total abandonment of your properties, could not be a spontaneous work, it could be only that of a panic terror either of the Colombian or Spanish arms.

Royalists : You ought to rely on the regulations for the war, and on the politics of the present day, which starts from those times in which the Genius of Crime had arrived at its highest pitch in overwhelming the feelings of the human heart—Royalists: return to your homes.

Caraquenians : Your emigration is a manifest offence to the Spanish government which you think to flatter. Your fears with respect to the arms of the king in its terrible reactions, is not now well founded, because the Spanish chiefs are generals La Torre and Correa, not Boves and Morales. Caraquenians: I know you to be Patriots, and you have abandoned Caracas; but could you with good faith fly from the arms of Columbia? No, no, no.

Inhabitants of the province of Caracas : Do not outrage foreign governments; live tranquilly in your own houses; count upon the improvement of the Spanish government, and our religiously fulfilling the contract which we celebrated in Truxillo.

General head quarters in San Carlos, 3d June, 1821. BOLIVAR.

CHARLES SOUBLETTE, General of the division of the armies of Columbia, Vice-President of Venezuela, &c. &c. &c.

In virtue of the superior order of H. E. the President Libertador of the Republic, I have decreed and do decree the following:

1. The city of Caracas will be the capital of the Department of Venezuela.

2. The High Court of Justice of the Department, the Procurator General of the Republic, the Director General of the Treasury, the Chief of the General Staff of the Department, and the Secretary General of the Vice-Presidency will with all possible speed, be removed to the city of Caracas, with all their archives, papers and documents, belonging to their respective offices.

3. The Court of Admiralty established in the Island of Margarita, will be removed with its archives to the port of La Guayra.

4. The Commandant General of the Province of Guayana and the Director General of the Treasury will give the necessary assistance for the execution of the first article, and that this decree be communicated to them and to all those whom it concerns.

Given in the Palace of the Vice-Presidency, in the city of Caracas, the 6th of July 1821.
C. SOUBLETTE.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Circular from Count Nesselrode.

"FRANKFORT, MAY 22.—We have good grounds for believing the authenticity of a circular despatch addressed from Laybach to the legations of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, at foreign courts; and we communicate, with confidence, this interesting document to our readers :—

"SIR,—It is now precisely a year since we found ourselves under the necessity of making known the principles which the emperor had resolved to follow, with respect to states, which, to the calamity of experiencing a criminal and violent revolution, should add that of sanctioning its fatal consequences.

"Since that period, and from the date of the opening of the conferences at Troppau and Laybach, our successive communications most have demonstrated to all the ministers and agents of the emperor at foreign courts, not only that the principles of his imperial majesty would not vary, but further, that our august master would be always ready to concur, by all the means in his power, in the success of the measures which he had agreed upon with his allies, in the general interest for the repose of Europe.

"By our circular of the 27th of February, (11th March), we informed you that, in consequence of the determinations entered into upon this point by his imperial majesty, he had decided to prolong his stay near his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, notwithstanding the close of the congress at Laybach.

"Our despatches of the 8th (20th) March, very soon shewed to you that the foresight of the emperor had been but too completely justified, and that, faithful to his promises, Russia, at the request of Austria, and the legitimate sovereign of the kingdom of Sardinia, had marched an army of 100.000 men, in order to avert the calamitous and too probable effects of the military revolt which had just broken out in Piedmont.

"Auspicious events have succeeded those which the artificers of troubles and of discord provoked. Every thing authorises us to hope that order will be effectually re-established in the states of his Sardinian majesty. The royal government there has availed itself of the proximity of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; and it is the temporary assistance of a corps of occupation, composed of Austrian troops, which it has required to restore to Piedmont the enjoyment of an internal, secure, and solid peace.

"All our wishes seek this great and salutary result; but as the measure of safety which it requires, and which the Sardinian government itself has solicited, is about to become the object of a direct arrangement between Sardinia and Austria, under the guarantee of the allied courts; and as the presence of our troops would be henceforth useless, the order to retrograde has already been dispatched to them. On the other hand, the more the resolution to make them operative was energetic, the more salutary and useful has been the impression produced solely by the intelligence that they were in movement, and the more essential is it in the eyes of the emperor that all the cabinets of Europe should know and appreciate the serious considerations which induced his imperial majesty to have recourse to arms, and the noble and pure intentions which would always have directed the employment of them.

"The experience of all ages and countries warns nations of the calamities which form the inevitable train of crime and rebellion. But last year these great and eternal lessons were contemned. Catastrophes succeeded each other with an appalling rapidity. Naples demonstrably evinced the dangers of pernicious example. Become, herself, the theatre of revolution, and the centre of the activity of sects, this state menaced Italy with a general conflagration; and Austria, seeing a portion of her provinces exposed to imminent peril, claimed in the first place the moral support of her allies. The sincere friend of his imperial royal and apostolic majesty, and convinced, like that august monarch, of the evils which would once more inundate the world, if the disregard of all duties should obtain the apology of a lasting triumph, the emperor espoused, with sincerity, a cause which his conscience told him was that of Europe, of laws, and of treaties. He did more. As an intimate union has been established, by solemn acts, between the European powers, the emperor offered to his allies the aid of his arms, in case new commotions should excite the dread of new dangers. We have already seen how the anticipations of his imperial majesty have been verified. Secetarians, acting in the darkness which they so much needed to veil their guilty projects, excited in Piedmont an insurrection, which might, by its consequences, retard the progress of good in the two Sicilies, and, by compromising the army, which was then advancing upon Naples, encourage revolt throughout the whole Peninsula. Already alarming symptoms justified disquietude for other countries; and from that moment the Russian troops were bound to march. They, in fact, did march, not to extend the power of Russia, or to make the slightest infringement upon the bounds of territorial possession guaranteed to all the governments of Europe by the treaties concluded since 1814, but to succour the allies of the emperor; and this, as we have said above, at the express solicitations of his imperial, royal, and apostolic majesty, and of his royal highness the duke de Genevois. They marched, not to overthrow the institutions which have emanated from legitimate authority but to prevent insurrection from usurping a power which would be a universal scourge.—Finally, they marched, not to obstruct the development of public prosperity, in any state whatever, but to further the re-establishment of order in countries where the workings of evil men had ultimately rendered the assistance of a foreign force indispensable.

"Such has been, such will always be, the sole intention of the emperror, should he ever find himself again under the necessity of putting his armies in motion. No burden would have resulted from their march, or from their temporal presence. They would have traversed peaceably the immense space which separated them from Italy; and as soon as the object was attained, for which two monarchs solicited their aid, the emperror would have issued his orders for them to return to their country.

"We are justified, therefore, in repeating and affirming, that never did the love of war, never the ambitious thought of exercising an exclusive influence in the councils of other monarchs, or upon the destinies of people confided by providence to their care, direct the policy of his imperial majesty.

"Irrefragable facts now attest the sincerity of this language.

"Malevolence ascribed to Russia hostile views with regard to the Porte. Disturbances manifested themselves in Wallachia and Moldavia; and our conduct, as well as our declarations, have shown that we are determined to observe the rights of nations and the faith of treaties, in our relations with the Turkish government.

"They were pleased, afterwards, to insinuate, that we had abandoned our projects against Turkey, to invade the western territories of Europe. A signal contradiction has confounded the authors of these odious accusations, and the march of our armies, supported and maintained by all the strength of the empire, has been stopped the moment we were certainly assured that the legitimate government had recovered the plenitude of its authority in the kingdom of Sardinia.

"Thus, Sir, it is with the confidence of having fulfilled the duties of a friend and of an ally—it is with the determination of always fulfilling those duties, and the consoling persuasion of having contributed to the tranquillity of Italy and of Europe, that the emperor is about to quit Laybach.

"He will set off on the 1st (13th May, and will proceed to St. Petersburg, by way of Warsaw, happy to lend his assistance to his allies, if it should become necessary—more happy still to enjoy for a long future the spectacle of a peace, the blessings of which Russia feels, and in the maintenance and consolidation of which she is interested as much as any other power.

"The political system of our august master not being destined to undergo any change, all his ministers and agents will continue to follow and to execute the general instructions which they have hitherto received.

"The present circular will regulate their language with respect to the events of which it treats, and the emperor even authorises you, Sir, to make known, and deliver a copy of it to the government to which you are accredited, &c.

(Signed) "NESSELRODE.

"Laybach, 28th of April (10th of May), 1821."

"It is asserted, that the emperor of Austria also expedited, on the same day, a circular of a similar tenor to all his diplomatic agents at foreign courts."

TURKEY.

Intelligence of a very important nature has, we understand, been received at the hotel of the Russian embassy. The emperors of Russia and Austria, indignant at the outrages which have been perpetrated at Constantinople, in the ignominious death of the Greek Patriarch and other heads of that church, together with the cruelties committed against the unfortune and unresisting Greeks, have, it is said, determined to insist upon such reparation from the Turkish government as the case will admit, and on some assurance or pledge, as regards the future, that similar excesses shall not be repeated. From the quarter in which this statment is circulated, we find no cause to doubt its authenticity, and feel, therefore, peculiar pleasure in the communication of a piece of intelligence of so much interest to the christian, and, indeed, to the whole of the civilized world. But though the main fact appears worthy of credit, that Russia and Austria will exact retribution from the Porte, we have been able to collect nothing beyond mere rumour of what is to be their mode of proceeding, or the species of security they are likely to require. It has been said that Russia will demand to become the protector of the other Greek provinces, as she is already of Wallachia and Moldavia. We hear also, that an immediate cessation of hostilities between the Greeks and the Turks is to be required, and a compact formed between them, which, while it shall secure the allegiance of the former, shall protect them against outrage and massacre. Another opinion is, that the cession of Wallachia and Moldavia will be insisted on either to Russia or to Austria, or to those powers in conjunction, in order to afford an asylum to those Greeks who decline to live any longer under the Turkish laws. At all events, it is believed that the Divan must listen to whatever terms may be proposed. Russia has an army of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Turkey, which would be powerfully re inforced by the Austrians; and, weakened as she is by the efforts to suppress the Greek insurrection, has no alternative but submission, or a foreign invasion, to which there would exist no chance of resistance. Should this momentous contest actually take place, the eyes of all Europe will be anxiously fixed on the result.

Brussels, May 29.—On the 25th of this month, Messrs. Hope and Co. gave notice on the exchange of Amsterdam, that they had received by express from Madrid, the official information of the decision of the Cortes, relative to the debt due to Holland. It is—1st, Spain is to pay the interest due from the 11th September, 1820, to 31st December 1820. 2d, That from the 1st January 1821 the account current of the interest is to be opened, to commence from that time, and so on consecutively. 3d, That the government will lay before the Cortes as soon as possible a suitable mode for the payment of the remaining arrears of interest, in order to come to a general liquidation. This news caused an agreeable sensation on the exchange at Amsterdam.

Paris, June 16.—The duchess dowager of Orleans died to night after a long and painful illness. She leaves to the duke of Orleans two millions and a half francs of income.

Anecdote.—Rose, the private and confidential secretary of Louis XIV, had married his daughter to Mr. Portal, president of the parliament. The husband was constantly complaining to him of the temper and disposition of his daughter.—"You are right," said Rose, "She is an impertinant jade, and if I hear more complaints of her I will disinherit her." The husband made no more complaints of his wife.

Avarice !—An old miser, lying on his deathbed, with about an inch of candle burning by him, for fear it should be wasted, blew it out—for, says he, I can see to die in the dark.